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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1917.

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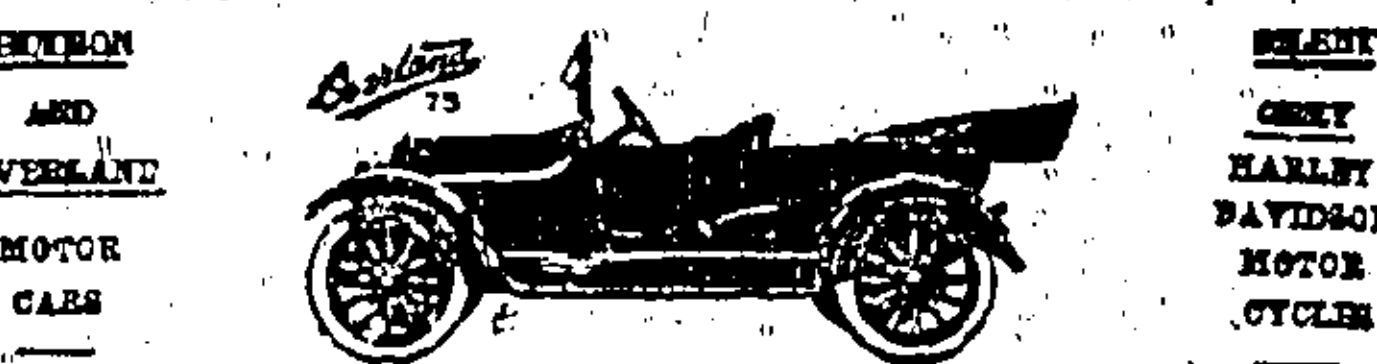
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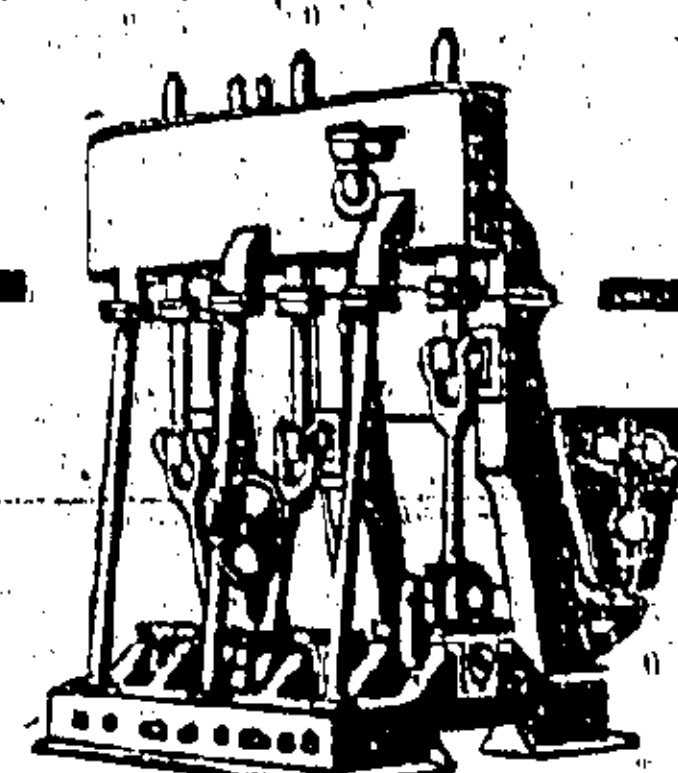
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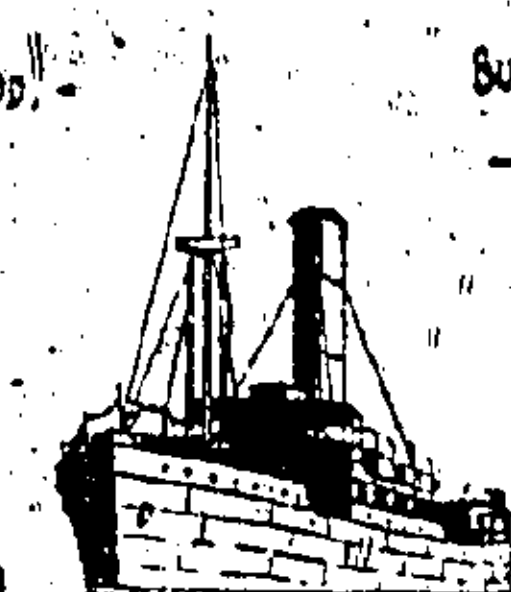
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THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuters Service to the China Mail.)



BRITISH ADVANCE NEAR GAZA.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

An official despatch from Egypt
states:—
We advanced our line, last night,
on a front of 800 yards, to the south-
west of Gaza, despite considerable
artillery activity and machine-gun-
niping. Our losses were insignificant.
Our aeroplanes secured eight direct
hits on engine sheds at Mann and
caused damage to a field battery and
other troops.
All machines returned safely.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

FURTHER ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

An Italian official message states:
In the fighting on the Bainsizza
plateau and on the Carso front, to
consolidate our possession of the
heights and to rectify our line, we
obtained advantages on the northern
slopes of Mont San Gabriele and in
the Brestovizza valley, capturing
635 prisoners.

"CLEARING UP."

UDINE, Aug. 31.

The Italians are gradually proceed-
ing with the vast work of clearing
up the ground already in their posses-
sion and methodically cleaning out
holes and burrows where, like rab-
bits, small bodies of the enemy still
linger, and are being rounded up by
the half an acre or so, so that a
constant stream of Austrian prisoners
is still passing to the rear, while a
considerable time will be needed
before the rich booty left by the
enemy in his hurried flight can be
brought to headquarters.

AUSTRIAN REPORT.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

An Austrian official message, trans-
mitted by wireless, dated August 20,
states that the Italian thrust is more
powerful than hitherto. The mes-
sage claims that the Austrians re-
pulsed attacks at Bainsizza and
Mont San Gabriele, where they took
200 prisoners, and also claims to have
defeated attacks near Gorizia,
Grazzano and San Marco.

ITALIAN POET'S WAR EXPERIENCES.

ROME, Aug. 31.

The poet, Gabrielle D'Annunzio,
who has already lost an eye in an
aerial fight, has again been wound-
ed in the battle of August 19. His
machine was pierced with 127 holes.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

RUSSIANS REPULSE TWO ATTACKS.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

A Russian official message, trans-
mitted by wireless, states:—
We repulsed attacks to the south
of Olen, in the neighbourhood of
Ireshki, and also in the Suchitza
valley, with heavy enemy losses.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

A German official message, trans-
mitted by wireless, states:—
We repulsed Russian raiders, to
the north-west of Duenaberg.

GERMAN RAIDS IN GULF OF RIGA.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

A Russian official message, trans-
mitted by wireless, states:—
Forty enemy aeroplanes, carried
out a series of raids on islands in
the Gulf of Riga and in the Gulf of
Finland, and dropped 20 bombs on
warships and harbour works.
Enemy ships, torpedo boats and
submarines were observed in the
vicinity of the coasts and enemy
batteries are operating in the Gulf
of Riga.

(Continued on Page 5.)

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(2) A Certificate is not transferable except by permission of the Postmaster General; a fee of 1s. will be charged in respect of each transfer. In the event of death, the same rules will be applied as in the case of Savings Bank Deposits.

(3) On written application (on a form obtainable at any Post Office) being made to the Controller, Money Order Department, London, the purchase price, or part thereof in multiples of 15s. 6d., will be repaid at any time, with an addition of 3d. for each 15s. 6d. on the first anniversary of the date of purchase and with a further addition of 1d. per 15s. 6d. for each month thereafter.

(4) No person may hold more than 500 £1 Certificates or their equivalent. The £1 Certificates (purchase price 15s. 6d.) are issued in book form. The Certificates for £12 (purchase price £20 6s.) and £25 (purchase price £40 7s. 6d.) are issued without books. The £1, £12 and £25 Certificates are on sale at local Post Offices and at most Banks.

Single Certificates for sums from £100 to £500 may be obtained on application to the Controller and Accountant General, Money Order Department, London; application forms are available at all Post Offices and at most Banks.

If Certificates be lost, and the serial numbers can be furnished to the Controller of the Money Order Department, new Certificates will be issued at charge of 1s.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON,
June, 1916.

(For examples of Investment in War Savings Certificates, see the other side.)

Examples of Investment in War Savings Certificates

Value after 5 years	Value after 10 years	Value after 15 years	Value after 20 years	Value after 25 years	Value after 30 years	Value after 35 years	Value after 40 years	Value after 45 years	Value after 50 years
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STORIES BY A SPORTSMAN.

Another delightful volume of recollections of "Sport on Land and Water" has just been written by Mr. Frank Gray Grawold. Racing, hunting, fishing, yachting, all are touched upon in these pages from a sportsman's diary, pages full of life and interest, humour and descriptive charm. The book has one defect only; it is printed solely for private circulation. It is not risking, much to hazard the prediction, says a writer in the home press, that years hence a copy of "Sport on Land and Water" will be counted a priceless treasure of sporting bibliography. And lovers of good stories will roar over this tale of how Paddy Nolan won the Conyngham Cup at Puchestown on Rory O'More.

Paddy—who was as he confessed, "a distant relation of Mickey Nolan-Shure, I be me mither's first child and Mickey was the fifth"—was going fine in the race, when "just at the double I was jostled like, and the first thing I knew I was flat on my back a lookin' at the blue sky."

When he scrambled to his feet again he saw his mount standing beside him. "A frind or two gave me a hand at clearing the entanglements; one of them gave a leg up and I started on a stern chase to save me stakes."

It was a hard fight, but Rory O'More won. "Shure twas hammer and tongs and the devil take the hindmost all the way down the stretch. We never pulled a rein over the last hurdle, but jumped three abreast, and I just barely nosed them out at the finish. The verdict was Rory O'More by a short head."

Paddy Nolan was still so stunned by his tumble that he understood nothing except that he had won. The owner of Rory O'More met him as he was going to weigh in.

"Twas a foine race ye rode, Paddy," says he, "for whin ye fell at the double I thought it was all over with ye. I never thought ye had a chance to make up the lost ground, and," says he, "from my point of view, this is a grand horse you're on!" I dipped off the horse's back, and loosened the girths, his lordship a-holdin' of the horse by the head. Suddenly I was struck with consternation. "Me Lord," says I, "we're dumfounded and bated agin. Begorra, from my point of view the horse is a mare!" His lordship let go of the horse's

head and stepped to war side to get a better look at his horse. "Dejasus Paddy," says he, "tis The Banshee! What in the name of hivin have ye done?" I had won by a short head, and I found, too, I had won by a short weight, for the scales gave me seven pounds light, and they wanted to fine me £5 for riding The Banshee in the wrong colours.

It turned out that there had been a general spill when Paddy fell. Rory O'More had galloped off, and Paddy, when he picked himself up, scrambled on to the horse he found at his side, for "the sex question didn't enter me mind. I mounted the only brown four-legged animal in sight, and she proved a wrong'un."

SIAM'S NATIONAL DEBT.

From the Financial Adviser's Report on the Budget.

The total grant provided against interest on Loans is Tcs. 3,821,000 an increase of Tcs. 114,000 as compared with the previous year. The loans in question are, as is known, three in number, viz., the European borrowings of £1 million and £3 million of 1905 and 1907, respectively, and the loan of £4.75 million from the Government of the Federated Malay States, which is drawn in instalments, as required. Ordinarily a sum of £200,000 or £400,000 is taken annually to meet the expenditure on the construction of the Southern line, and up to the end of 1916-17, the aggregate of the drawings had amounted to £2,180,000. For the current year, it was estimated that a sum of £250,000 would be required for construction purposes, and provision was duly made in the budget for the necessary additional interest charge. As, however, the Treasury possess large accumulations of sterling funds in London, it was subsequently arranged that drawings from the loan should be suspended for the year 1917-18, and the necessary funds advanced by the Treasury. The total of the Federated Malay States loan will, therefore, remain unchanged at the end of last year.

The other two loans, the net proceeds of which were received in full at the time they were taken, are now being repaid by annual drawings, and the total amount so repayable in the present year is £262,400. It follows from this that the National Debt of Siam at the end of the current year will be less by the last-mentioned sum, than it was twelve months previously—the actual figure being £2,767,740, made up as follows:—

Outstanding principal of loans of £1 million and £3 million £2,837,740
Aggregate drawings from loan of £2,767,740

Total £2,837,740

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GERMAN BRUTALITY.

TERRIBLE EXPERIENCES OF
BRITISH SEAMEN.

The following is yet another authentic story received from the Chief Irish Superintendent of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society regarding German brutality to helpless merchant seamen:—

The men of the German submarine took one of the two ships' life-boats to get aboard the Refuge on the 21st inst., and when they had done with it, kicked a hole in its bottom, which the steward afterwards plugged with his shirt, and divided the crew of 36 (3 Spaniards, 2 Arabs, 5 blacks and 24 British) into the two boats. The weather was very rough and wet, and the exposure and want of water soon told upon them. The two boats had to be kept together by towing, but the rope broke owing to the heavy sea. The captain's boat was heading straight to sea and sailing fast when the steward (Mr. W. R. Wilson) in the second boat swam to the captain's boat in the darkness of the night and found them all exhausted and in a stupor, and woke them up, got the boat turned in the opposite direction (S.E.) and rowed towards land. It was a fearful effort and one died from exhaustion. They soon sighted land and one boat got ashore.

The other boat was drifting near the rocks when a crew, organised by Rev. A. Munro, assisted by Dr. O'Doherty and the coast-guard under Mr. F. J. King, brought the poor fellows to land. The men were helpless and could do nothing. Many were unconscious, but willing hands soon gathered and assisted the men from the boats and brought them ashore where nourishment in abundance was provided (though some had to be spoon fed). Eleven died as the result of the exposure. The twenty-five survivors were taken under the care of the local branch of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society. The society, as usual, supplied food and beds and fresh outfits to the poor worn-out men, some of whom were still in a dazed condition and glad to lie down. All except two were able to travel next day for Liverpool. The two had to remain behind for a few days, as one (a black man from Jamaica) was too ill to leave, and the other by doctor's orders, elected to stay with him.

We understand the Refuge, owned by Messrs. John Cory and Sons, Cardiff, fought the submarine for 24 hours, and if the men could have kept it up just a little longer they might have been victorious.

The captain became really mad as the result of the experience, and the steward was compelled to take command.

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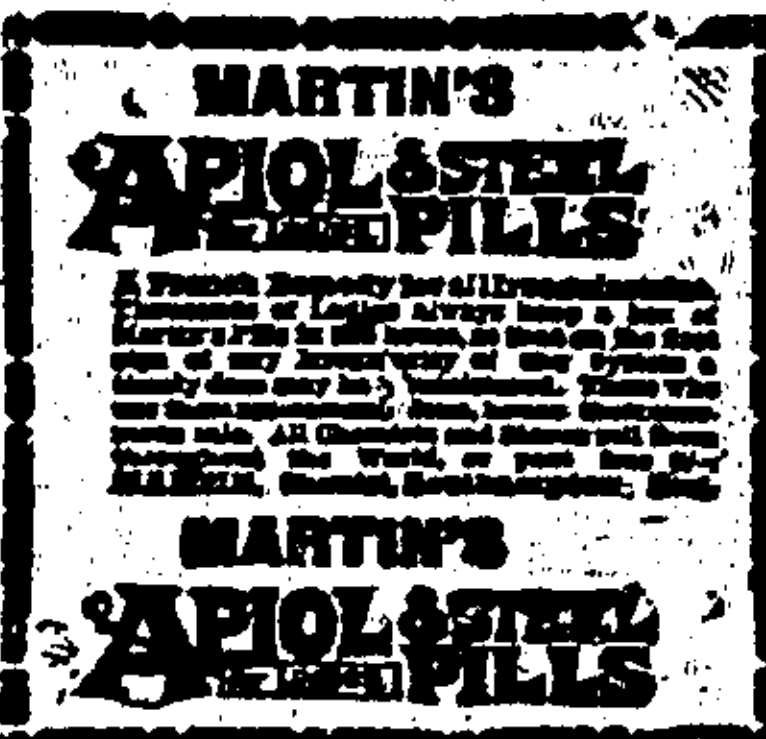
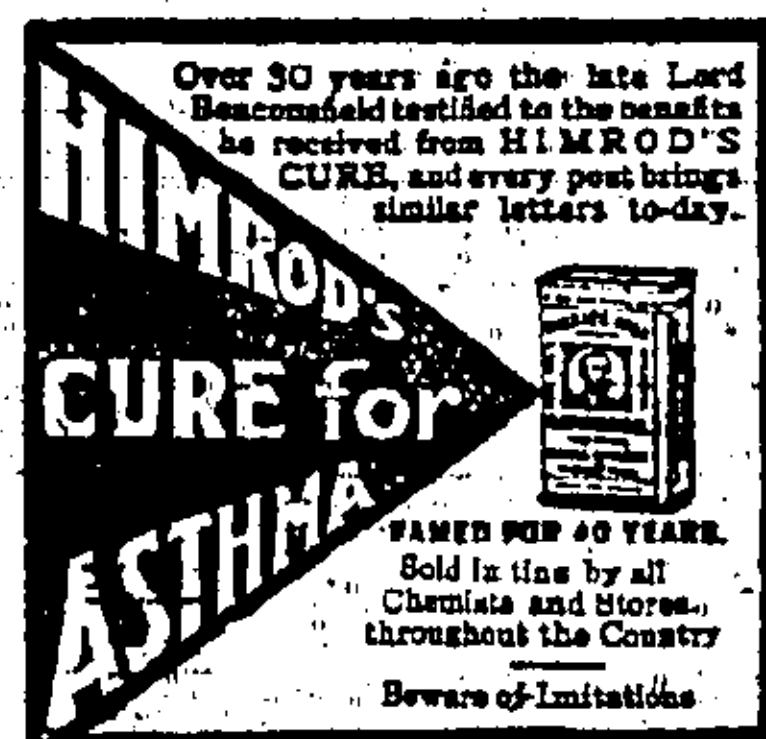
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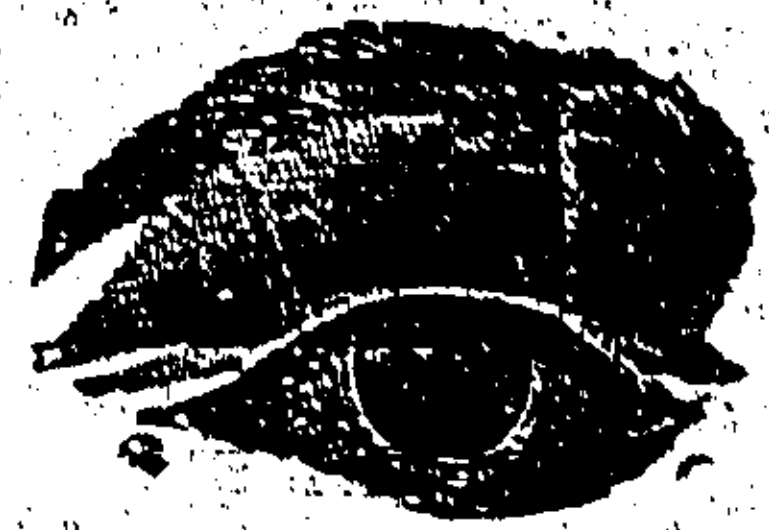
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Hongkong September 4, 1916.

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COPY OF ORDER RECENTLY RECEIVED:

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Dear Sir, I would be very much obliged if you would kindly send me by parcels post some of your Resorcin Hair Lotion (oil).

In payment please find enclosed Postal Orders for £2 which I hope you will be able to change into local currency.

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Telephone No. 16.

To-day's Advertisements

NOTICE.

WE have authorised Mr. WILLIAM EDWARD LEONARD SHENTON to sign our firm name as a Partner from the 1st day of September, 1917.

DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HARTSON.
Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1917.

September eight.

V.R.C. FETE

DON'T FORGET.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS
Via SAN FRANCISCO AND
JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship "ANVO MARU."

The above-named Steamer having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on SUNDAY, 2nd September at 5 p.m., will be landed as consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on FRIDAY, 7th September at 5 p.m.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

No claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown. All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 10th September, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be recognised if filed after the 21st September, 1917.

T. DAIGO,

Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1917.

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO. FOR TO-DAYS.

8.24 p.m.—Full moon.
9 p.m.—Police Reserve Band at North Point.

9.15 p.m.—Frawley Coy. in "Boat and Paid For" at Theatre Royal.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, Sept. 4:—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Curtains, Pianos, etc., etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5:—
11 a.m.—Auction of Ham, Bacon, Oats and Biscuits at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

Entries close for fourth Gymkhana (Sept. 15th).

THURSDAY, Sept. 6:—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, Silver Tea Service, Cups and Vases; Gramophone, etc., etc., at 22 Granville Road, Rowloon.

5.50 p.m.—Annual Meeting of the Victoria Recreation Club.

FRIDAY, Sept. 7:—
10.45 a.m.—Auction of Miscellaneous "Stock" at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

9 p.m.—Night Fete at the V.R.C.

SATURDAY, Sept. 8:—
3.30 p.m.—Gymkhana at Happy Valley.

BRIDGE SCORERS

In Blocks of 50 SHEETS.

30 cents each.

Four for One Dollar.

Obtainable at
The CHINA MAIL, Ltd.,
5, Wyndham Street.

DEATH.

MACDONALD, killed in action on August 26th, Alexander Lindsay Macdonald, M.C., Captain Royal Flying Corps and Lieut. Black Watch, youngest son of Major Donald Macdonald, V.D., Commandant Hongkong Volunteer Corps, and Mrs. Macdonald, London, aged 19 years. By cable.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPT. 1, 1917.

THE MILITARY SERVICE BILL DEBATE.

THE Military Service Bill for Hongkong, as amended by a limitation of its duration to six months after the conclusion of the war, passed through all its stages at the meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday, and becomes law, subject to the King's approval. The limitation of the duration of the ordinance "until the expiration of a period of six months from the conclusion of the present war" removed the sting from the Bill, and reduced what opposition there was to it to practically two points, namely to an objection to the principle of compulsion, and to the application of the Army Act, to the members of the Defence Force, without any clearly defined limitations. Such objection as there is to the principle of compulsion is, in the circumstances of the times, not of any real force. It touches but few men. "There are very few who have absolutely refused to act on the invitations which have been extended to them to join the Volunteers, but still there are a few, and there ought not to be one," said HIS EXCELLENCY in the course of his speech yesterday, and no man who is already doing his duty can have such a tender regard for objectors, with or without a "conscience," whose refusal to serve adds to the burden and responsibilities of those who have patriotically volunteered. But on the question of the age limit, the Hon. Mr. POLLOCK's criticism, we think, will be generally endorsed even among the many members of the present volunteer forces whose age verges upon the limits set in the Bill. They are in some doubt yet as to what reorganisation of the forces on a compulsory basis might involve. The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL mentioned that the age limit in the Straits Settlements is 55, and answering the Hon. Mr. POLLOCK's statement that men in the Straits between the ages of 40 and 55 were called Civil Guards, and that their duties being merely for the preservation of the peace, they were placed under the control of the police officials, the ATTORNEY GENERAL expressed the opinion that the hon. member had made too much of the point, and that practically there was very little difference. The principle of training in Hongkong was essentially the same as in the Straits, and the age limits were exactly the same. As he understood it, the Civil Guard in Singapore was an organisation of the older and less physically fit men who would undergo a modified form of training, while under the Regulations

in Hongkong the same principle is adopted—men over 45 are to undergo a modified training, less strenuous than the younger men, and men over fifty will undergo a still lighter form of training. Without being fully acquainted with the situation in Singapore it seems us that the mere fact of the men over fifty being designated Civil Guards suggests a very important distinction, namely that men in the Defence Corps are subject to the Army Act, while a Civil Guard—as, for example, our Police Reserve—is not.

This brings us to what we consider the strongest item in the Hon. Mr. POLLOCK's catalogue of criticisms, namely that relating to the Defence Corps being subjected to the Army Act, "subject to regulations which may be made by the Governor-in-Council." When strong objection was taken to this in the letter by Mr. EDGAR DAVISON published in the *China Mail* recently, we drew attention to the fact that the members of the local defence forces are already subject to the Army Act and had been so from the very commencement of the war, without apparently any loss of their civil rights, and we further suggested that if the provision relating to the subject of the Defence Corps to the Army Act means no more than it has meant during the past three years, there would not be much ground for dissatisfaction. The plain fact of the matter is that the members of the local forces have not in practice been subjected to the Army Act, except in very few respects, and if it is the intention to continue to ignore the great body of the provisions of that Act we do not see why the provisions of the Act which are to apply to members of the local force could not have been specifically stated in the Bill. The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK in the course of his speech mentioned that he intended when the Council went into Committee on the Bill to propose an amendment to the following effect:

"Nothing contained in this Ordinance, or in any regulation to be made thereunder, or in the Army Act, or in the King's Regulations shall be deemed to take away or shall take away, the ordinary civil rights of the members of the Hongkong Defence Corps, in regard to any of the following matters, namely:—
1.—Right to the writ of *Habeas Corpus*.
2.—Right of freedom to attend public meetings.
3.—Right of freely criticising Government measures either by speech or by writing to the press.
4.—Right of generally of respectfully petitioning the address of any grievance."

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK, however, abandoned his good intention when the Bill went into Committee, and contented himself with the assurance given by HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR that in respect to the civil rights of the members of the Force, "the Government would not depart from the policy adopted in the past." Only a lawyer can understand the necessity for saying (as the ordinance does) that the provisions of the Army Act shall apply to all members of the Hongkong Defence Corps, when it is made clear by the Government that this is not really contemplated. The layman who attempts to solve the puzzle is obliged to give it up.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

News has just been received in the Colony that Major Pritchard, formerly adjutant of the Hongkong Volunteers, was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General the day after his promotion to the rank of Colonel.

It is notified in the *Government Gazette* that on and after the 1st October, 1917, the rate of postage on letters from Hongkong to Patschen, Chan Chuen and Whampoa will be four cents for each ounce or fraction thereof.

Dr. W. W. Pearce has been appointed by H. E. The Governor to act, during the absence on leave of Mr. Adam Gibson or until further notice, as Secretary to the Committee to fix from time to time the maximum price for which any article of food may be sold by retail in the Colony.

The case at the Criminal Sessions which came up for trial yesterday, in which Kwong Tip and Kwong Nam were charged with robbery with violence, was disposed of by the jury finding both accused guilty. His Lordship, Sir William Row Davies, K.C., Chief Justice, passed sentence of four years' imprisonment on each of the accused.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

The ordinary half yearly meeting of the above Company was held at the Hotel premises, to-day at 12.15 p.m.

Mr. A. O. Lang presided, and there were present Sir Ellis Kadorie, Kt., and Mr. F. Maitland (Directors) and Messrs. E. W. Raymond, R. Wylie, M. Manuk, S. D. Samakh, She Po Sham, Tung Tat Hong, and Mr. J. H. Taggart (Manager and Secretary).

After the notice concerning the meeting had been read, the CHAIRMAN said:—

Gentlemen the Report and accounts have been in your hands for several days. I trust you will take them, together with the Auditors' Certificate, as read. It is gratifying to your Directors to be able to present such a satisfactory statement of accounts, notwithstanding the difficulties which they have had to contend with. The Profit and Loss Account for the half year under review amounted to \$100,711.61, as compared with \$102,225.11 for the corresponding period of last year, thus showing a decrease of \$1,513.50. The Profit and Loss Account, including the sum of \$42,493.32 brought forward from the 31st December 1916, amounted to \$143,334.93, which your Board recommended distributing as follows:—

To pay a Dividend of \$3.00 per share on 20,000 shares for the half year	\$ 60,000.00
To transfer to Repairs and Renewals A/c	20,000.00
To write off Steam Launch	1,000.00
To carry forward to new Account	62,334.93
Total	\$143,334.93

I trust some meets with your approval. There is very little in the Accounts requiring explanation, but you will observe that the sum which your Directors suggest should be carried forward is somewhat in excess of what has previously been dealt with in this manner. The withdrawal of shipping facilities has affected the Tourist trade very considerably, and with the recent entry of the United States of America into the War, it is a natural conclusion that even fewer people will be travelling until after Peace has been concluded. I am by no means pessimistic, however, nor yet am I prophesying that lean times are ahead; but it is only right that your attention should be drawn to the fact that the Board, in recommending so large an amount to be carried forward are preparing for any contingency which may arise, and this will no doubt meet with the approval of all prudent shareholders. Turning to the matter of Properties, these I may say, have been well maintained, and a number of essential alterations have been effected. Careful attention has been given to the comfort of Guests, and with the advent of the approaching cold weather certain improvements in the furnishings and equipment of the Hotel will be noticed, all of which will tend to greater efficiency. It is really superfluous of me to emphasise the absolute necessity in the Hotel business of making constant improvements in order to keep pace with times, but I am sure that few outside the actual management itself realise the great difficulties to be surmounted in a place like Hongkong, where climatic conditions are of such a nature as to render frequent painting and renewals imperative. I cannot close without placing on record the Board's appreciation of the services rendered to the Company by the Manager and Staff generally, whose efforts are to a great extent responsible for the satisfactory results of the past six months working. Before moving the Adoption of the Reports and Accounts I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability any question which Shareholders may desire to put.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed and Mr. M. Manik seconded that the report and accounts be adopted, and the motion was carried.

Mr. R. Wylie proposed, and Mr. S. Raymond seconded, that Mr. F. Maitland be re-elected to the Board of Directors, and the motion was carried. Mr. S. D. Samakh proposed, and Mr. She Po Sham seconded, that Mr. A. R. Lowe and Mr. H. Percy Smith be re-elected Auditors for the forthcoming year at a remuneration of \$250 each, and the motion was carried.

The CHAIRMAN then announced that dividend warrants were ready and could be had on application to the Secretary. The Meeting then terminated.

The UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above company was held at the Company's offices, No. 3 and 4 Queen's Buildings to-day, at noon.

The Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell presided and there were present Messrs. W. L. Pattenden, A. Forbes, and A. O. Lang (Directors), and Messrs. G. S. Archbutt, L. Dunbar, H. B. L. Dowling, A. H. G. Jackson, P. M. Hodgson, W. E. Mansfield, R. Hancock, P. Tester, S. K. Ho, Ho Leung, and C. H. P. Hay (Acting General Manager).

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, the advertised time of the Extraordinary General Meeting being already passed, I will now call upon the Acting General

Manager to read the notice convening it. The notice was then read as follows:—
"That the provisions of the Society's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the printed form for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting."

Should the above Resolution be passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

The CHAIRMAN then said:—

Gentlemen—The object of the Resolution which you have heard is to equip the Company with the increased powers necessary to enable it to keep pace with the times and maintain its position among Companies engaged in similar business. The Memorandum which is now submitted to you for adoption embodies not only such incidental powers as the present occasion suggests but also such others as your Directors believe will meet all practical requirements in the future. Shareholders in all parts of the world outside Hongkong have been given the opportunity of perusing the Memorandum in its present form and have unanimously approved.

I will now move that the Resolution be adopted.

Mr. P. Tester seconded and the motion was carried.

The CHAIRMAN then announced that there will be a Confirmatory Meeting on the 27th September at 12.15 p.m.

NEW GENERAL VALUATION OF THE COLONY.

An Order made by the Governor-in-Council directs that a valuation of the tenements in the Colony for the year commencing 1st July, 1918, shall be made before the 30th day of April, 1918, or as soon thereafter as may be.

WAR WORK IN HONGKONG.

Mrs. Hickling informs us that the Ladies Working Party of Union Church has sent this month, one case to the Scottish Horse in France, containing:—162 shirts, 162 handkerchiefs, 186 pairs of socks, 47 wool caps, 39 mufflers, 36 pairs of knee caps, 60 pairs of mittens.

One case to the Red Cross Depot, Bombay, containing:—233 pairs of socks, 51 shirts, 51 handkerchiefs, 60 suits of pyjamas, 13 vests, 29 many-tail handkerchiefs, 9 shrouds, 13 hospital caps, 6 pairs of surgical stockings, 3 surgical caps, 3 eye bandages, 36 hold all bags, 8 pairs of slippers, 9 tray cloths, 2 pillows, 7 mufflers, 7 pairs of mittens, 2 pairs of knee caps, 8 scrubbers, 1 large crocheted rug, 1 parcel of games and puzzles.

In spite of the hot weather the numbers of pairs of socks sent away this month has reached the record number of 419 pairs.

THE PEAK CHAIR COOLIES.

UNPLEASANT EXPERIENCE OF MEMBERS OF THE FRAWLEY CO.

It is notorious that strangers to the Colony who go to the Peak to view the charming surroundings of the island, usually have much to put up with from the Peak Chair Coolies. We regret to learn that Miss Eva Lang and Mr. John Halliday, two of the leading members of the Frawley Co. had an unpleasant experience of the kind some days ago. Mr. Halliday attended the Magistracy yesterday to prosecute four chair coolies. It appeared that they demanded in a most threatening manner the sum of four dollars for each chair, for a little tour to the flag staff and back, along the Chamberlain Road, to Mount Kellet and then back to the tram station.

Inspector Gerrard said the legal fare was 50 cents each chair. The Inspector remarked that the Peak coolies were especially bad in this respect. "They seemed to single out people who were passing through the Colony. It seemed to be a regular thing, and there had been many complaints."

Mr. Halliday mentioned that one of the coolies squared up to him in a very threatening manner, no doubt having noticed that he was lame. When things seemed to be reaching a climax, Miss Lang ran after a Chinese gentleman, who came up and helped to pacify the coolies, all of whom demanded \$4 for each chair. "I was really terrified," he said "and Miss Lang was, naturally, very scared."

The Magistrate (Mr. Dyer Ball) fined the man who had used the threats \$10 and the other three coolies were fined \$5 each.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that Mr. E. W. Hamilton has been appointed a Magistrate, with effect from April 16th last. It is further notified that Mr. Hamilton has been authorised, under the provisions of the New Territories Regulation Ordinance, to hold a Small Debts Court in the New Territories at the following places:—The Chinese rooms of the Police Stations, Tai Wan, Tai O, Tung Chung, Cheung Chau, and Yung Shu Wan.

THE MAGISTRACY.

PROSECUTION UNDER CENSORSHIP REGULATIONS.

Fun Nam Chan, the editor, and Tang Yun Cih, the printer of the Chinese daily paper called the *Chun Ngai Sin Po* (published at the Office of the Hongkong Daily Press) were charged with having printed and published in the *Chun Ngai Sin Po* certain reports and made certain statements intended and likely to cause disaffection to His Majesty the King and to prejudice His Majesty's relations with foreign Powers contrary to the Censorship Regulations of 1917. And also that they had defamed the defendants on the 17th and 18th of August did in the *Chun Ngai Sin Po* spread reports and make statements likely to promote feelings of enmity and hatred between the different classes of His Majesty's subjects contrary to the Censorship Regulations of 1917.

Mr. Longinotto, of the Crown Solicitor's office, prosecuted, and Mr. Leo D'Almada defended.

Mr. Longinotto, opening the case for the Crown, said that as the publication of the articles in question had been admitted by the defendants, he would call evidence to prove the correctness of the translation made, a copy of which he handed to His Worship. There were two articles, one on the 17th and the other on the 18th, and one was a continuation of the other.

The translator from the Secretary of Chinese Affairs' office said that the translation was his. He saw the two papers and translated the two articles in question. One article was a continuation of the other. Mr. D'Almada: Do you read Canton papers?

Witness: No.

Do you know a certain Canton paper called Choy Fung Po.—No. Look at this paper of the 17th Aug. and read the leading article and then I'll ask you a few questions.

At this moment His Worship told the witness to get down, as the reading would take some time.

The Hon. Mr. Hallifax, Secretary for Chinese Affairs, then went to the witness box and giving evidence said he had already seen the translation now before His Worship. They were translations of articles published in the *Chun Ngai Sin Po* of the 17th and 18th August. The names "Feng" and "Tuan" referred to the Chinese President, Feng Kuo Cheng, and the Premier, Tuan Ki Sui.

Mr. Longinotto: They are the heads of the Chinese Government which declared war against Germany in favour of the Allies?

Mr. Hallifax: Yes.

Mr. Longinotto: You remember reading these extracts from the articles in question: "I regret I cannot proceed to Peking immediately to put these traitors to death," and "We shall find it easier to do away with the hands as well as to cut off the heads of these traitors." Now do you think these statements are likely to cause disaffection between the Government of China and His Majesty's government?

Mr. Hallifax: Yes. It might also cause disaffection amongst the Chinese British subjects in Hongkong.

Mr. Longinotto: And these passages: "And since the Republic was established by iron and blood, it should be redeemed by iron and blood, and the safety and welfare of the Republic depend, on this rising," and "Moreover, we have the armies in the six provinces, in the South and the West, and also the First Fleet in our control." What do you think would be the effect of these articles?

Mr. Hallifax: The effect would be calculated to incite a rising.

Mr. D'Almada: With regard to the Censorship Regulations, did you give or send out any notice with regard to them?

Mr. Hallifax: No, I gave no written instructions, but I have always told them that any time they should feel dubious of any article they could consult me. I have heard that the articles in question have also been copied by several newspapers.

Mr. D'Almada: Am I to understand that you are the Censor for Chinese newspapers?

Mr. Hallifax: No, but being the Secretary of Chinese Affairs it is quite natural that all matters relating to Chinese affairs must pass through me.

Mr. D'Almada: Have you ever given definite instructions to these two defendants as to the regulations of the censorship?

Mr. Hallifax: No, I cannot say it definitely.

Mr. D'Almada: I think you will agree with me that China has been in a state of turmoil ever since the foundation of the first Republic, and that trouble still exists?

Mr. Hallifax: Yes, that is so.

Mr. D'Almada: And reports of a similar nature have appeared in Chinese papers in different parts of China?

Mr. Hallifax: Yes, articles of this description have been published in Canton, too.

Mr. D'Almada: Do you think these articles are spontaneous productions or only cuttings from some other newspapers?

Mr. Hallifax: Well, I cannot say. They may have been from a correspondent.

Mr. D'Almada: Assuming that simultaneous with the publication of the articles in question there had appeared an editorial pronouncement declaring in favour of the entry of China into the war with the Allies against Germany, in view of that editorial would you think these articles prejudicial to His Majesty's relations with foreign Powers? I take it the foreign Powers mean China.

Mr. Hallifax: No, but—

Here, His Worship interposed.

Mr. D'Almada: Regarding this article as a whole, is it likely to prejudice His Majesty's relations with China?

Mr. Hallifax: Well, they tend that way.

Mr. D'Almada: Why should they tend that way?

Mr. Hallifax: By inciting the Chinese people against the Government recognised by His Majesty's Government.

At this stage His Worship adjourned the case to Saturday, the 8th instant.

ALLEGED MURDER CASE DISMISSED.

The case in which two Indians who were alleged to have been concerned in the death of a Chinese girl aged 18 years on the 19th August, was resumed before Mr. Wood this morning.

Mr. Leo D'Almada, who appeared for both defendants, said that as the Police had informed him that they had not sufficient evidence to prosecute the case, he asked therefore for its dismissal.

His Worship accordingly dismissed the case and discharged the defendants.

LARCENY FROM THE NAVAL DOCKYARD.

A Chinese, described as a storekeeper in the Royal Naval Dockyard, was charged with the larceny of link block brushes, 12 pieces of copper bolt staves and sundry pieces of brass valued at \$15.50 from a warship in the Naval Dockyard.

Defendant pleaded not guilty, saying that the stuff had been given him by a coolie.

The storekeeper of the Naval Yard giving evidence, told His Worship that the stolen articles were found concealed beneath the coat and trousers of the defendant. Defendant had been employed as store boy for two years and had hitherto borne a very good character.

After hearing further evidence His Worship sentenced the defendant to three months' hard labour.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Wood this morning with kidnapping a Chinese boy aged 8 years and a Chinese girl aged 4 years from a woman living in Sam Shui Po, and also with stealing sundry articles belonging to her.

It was alleged that the defendant took complainant's daughter on the 14th July to Hongkong, telling her mother that he was taking her to his sister who lived in Hongkong. When he returned the same evening on being questioned by complainant as to where the child was, defendant said he left her at his sister's residence.

Four days after he took the boy, aged 8 years, to Hongkong and gave a similar excuse for his failure to return. These excuses were accepted by complainant who did not have her suspicions aroused.

On the 20th July, however, complainant wanted to see her children and asked the defendant to take her to them. He accompanied her to the Hongkong ferry and then told her to go over alone. She went; and when she inquired of defendant's sister where her children were, she learnt that they had never been brought there at all. Complainant returned to Sam Shui Po and spent the next two days looking for the defendant in Yau Ma Tei. Finding that she could not get him, she informed the Police.

In the meantime the defendant, after seeing the complainant go over to Hongkong, had returned to her house and stole several pieces of clothing and sundry articles belonging to complainant. Some of these articles, including two blankets, were subsequently redeemed from a pawnshop.

After further evidence His Worship remanded the case to Saturday the 8th inst.

TREATMENT FOR DYSENTERY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy followed by a dose of castor oil will effectually cure the most stubborn cases of dysentery. It is especially good for summer diarrhoea in children. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

MR. GERARD'S MEMOIRS.
THE WEEK BEFORE THE WAR.

AMBASSADOR'S APPEAL
DISREGARDED.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Today's instalment of the memoirs of Mr. Gerard returns to the anxious week prior to the declaration of war and relates how everything pointed to Germany's fixed determination for war. Finally, when Mr. Gerard saw practically no hope left, he addressed on July 30, a last despairing appeal to Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, which was probably unappreciated in the annals of diplomacy at an appeal made by letter. It stated: "Is there nothing my country can do, nothing I can do, toward stopping this dreadful war? I am sure the President will approve of any set of terms looking towards peace." Mr. Gerard adds simply: "To this letter I never had any reply," and war was declared in Russia the next day.

A "MIRAGE OF PEACE."
AMERICA'S DETERMINATION

CHARLESTON, West Virginia, Aug. 31.

Mr. Daniels, the Secretary for the Navy, in a speech emphasised that no single item in the programme of preparation would be omitted until peace was actually signed, and citizens need have no fear of the slackening of activities by a mirage of peace, which was no peace.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.

A huge gathering of spectators enthusiastically greeted 25,000 troops belonging to New York State regiments marching through the city to the training camp.

SHIPBUILDING.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.

The Shipping Board has asked Congress for an additional \$91,000,000 for commandeering materials and plants for naval purposes.

MR. BRYAN ADVOCATES WAR
TO A FINISH.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.

Mr. Bryan, who hitherto has been the most prominent pacifist in America, has started to tour the country favouring war to a finish.

Speaking at Chicago, he said he found the desire to support the Government almost universal, and any dissension among them as to the prosecution of the war would have the tendency to prolong it and to make it more costly in men and money. "The more anyone favours peace the more loyalty he supports the Government," he declared, "as the only means of hastening peace. There can be but one end to the war, namely, the overthrow of Germany, and we shall, of course, win the war."

THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

LABOUR M.P.'S APPEAL.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Mr. J. O'Grady, the Labour Member for Leeds, and President of the General Federation of Trades Unions, in an article to the *Morning Post* reminds the delegates to the Trades Unions Conference, to be held at Blackpool on September 3, that the future of Democracy lies in their hands and urges them to reject the idea of Stockholm, which would only lead to an inconclusive peace and the fastening of the yoke of conscription for a generation.

AN ANTI-CONSCRIPTIONIST FIASCO
IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, Aug. 31.

A general strike called by the Anti-Conscriptionists Organisation, as a protest against the passage of the Military Service Bill, has ended in a fiasco. Only 100 people attended the demonstration.

THE WAR PROFITS TAX IN
AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, Aug. 31.

The Government has agreed to exempt profits under £1,000 from the war-time profits tax.

The House of Representatives has rejected the proposal to exempt the profits of the wool buyers.

GREECE DURING THE PAST
TWO YEARS

REVELATIONS BY M. VENIZELOS.

ATHENS, Aug. 31.

M. Venizelos has been making a whole series of revelations, in the Chamber, of the mysterious history of the past two years.

He explained how his policy of co-operation with the Allies was constantly thwarted, either by shilly-shallying on the part of ex-King Constantine, who was afraid of a victorious Germany, or by the reactionaries and Germanophiles surrounding the Throne. If his policy of the Dardanelles had been carried out, the Greek army would have landed secretly at Gallipoli, which was then defended by only 6,000 Turks, in scattered forts, and could have entered Constantinople within a fortnight.

Similarly, M. Venizelos plans for an immediate attack upon Bulgaria, when the latter entered into the war, and was entirely unprepared, was rejected by ex-King Constantine, who replied: "We shall be beaten by Germany."

M. Venizelos concluded by quoting the words on the tablet in the Palace at Westminster, with regard to the trial of Charles I., for usurping the liberties of the people and assuming the intention of erecting a similar tablet in the Greek Parliament proclaiming the dethronement of Constantine.

RESIGNATION OF POLISH STATE
COUNCIL.

GERMAN APPREHENSIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

German newspapers, commenting on the resignation of the Polish State Council, which is now confirmed, admit that it constitutes a great blow to Germany's military and political hopes in Poland.

The *Köln Zeitung* says that, apparently, Polish feeling is anti-German to such a degree that even circles so far represented in the State Council have joined in the opposition.

THE AUSTRIAN BUDGET.

THE DEFICIT.

ZURICH, Aug. 31.

The Austrian budget for 1916-7 shows a deficit of 3,341 million crowns, as compared with 49 millions for 1915-7.

Two of the heaviest items of expenditure are 1,761 million crowns for interest on war loans and 1,550 million crowns for the support of soldiers' families. Special direct war expenditure is not included in the budget.

FOOD CONTROL IN GREAT
BRITAIN.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

The Government is taking over the importation of bacon, hams and lard and will establish buying agencies in the supply countries, and maximum selling prices of these articles and also of cheese and butter are impending.

The stoppage of the importation of China and Java tea is more than balanced by the prohibition of exports, except under licence.

The shipments for July were well above the normal requirements and adequate imports are expected for succeeding months and also the supplies in the country are considerable.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

The Food Controller states that at present there is no cause for alarm concerning supplies of tea, although the utmost economy is most desirable.

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The Food Controller states that at present there is no cause for alarm concerning supplies of tea, although the utmost economy is most desirable.

EGYPTIAN COTTON ACREAGE TO
BE RESTRICTED.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 31.

The Government has decided to restrict the cotton acreage for the coming season by one-third which equals about 600,000 feddans.

THE CHARGE AGAINST EDWARD
MOREL.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Edward Morel was charged at Bow Street with inciting a woman to convey a pamphlet to Switzerland, without a permit, contrary to the Defence of the Realm Act.

The accused was remanded.

THE NEW COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE
SCHEME.SANCTION BY THE WAR
CABINET.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

The War Cabinet has sanctioned the new Commercial Intelligence scheme, to promote trade after the war, and providing for the creation of an enlarged Commercial Intelligence Department, a wide expansion of the system of Trade Commissioners within the Empire, and for strengthening and developing the Commercial Attaché and Consular services.

The new Department will eventually comprise the existing Department of Commerce, the Foreign Trade Department and the Foreign Office, and will be represented in Parliament by a Parliamentary Secretary.

The appointment of the Central Trade Commissioners will remain with the Board of Trade, and the appointment and control of Commercial Attachés and the Consular Service, with the Foreign Office, but the work of the new department will comprise all matters dealing with commercial intelligence, as far as necessary, for that purpose, it will give directions to overseas services and make the necessary arrangements to keep them in close touch with the commercial classes of the United Kingdom.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Silver is quoted at 46d. The Market is firm, with buyers.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Company's Silver Report states that the price of 46d. is a fresh record since August 1891. The rise is chiefly due to the scarcity of supplies. Buying orders continue and the China Exchange are firm, but the inclination to rise is momentarily arrested. It should be remembered, however, that this is not the season when China is most active.

The fixing of new minima on India Council allotments will have no direct effect on the value of silver.

The Indian Treasury's silver holding has increased by 93 lakhs.

THE DEMAND FOR AUSTRALIAN
SCRIP.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

There is a good demand for Australian Commonwealth scrip, which is now quoted at one half per cent. discount.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TO
ACQUIRE NORTHERN
RAILWAY.

OTTAWA, Aug. 31.

The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Bill authorising the Government to acquire the Northern Railway.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.
HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

The following extract from the "St. John Ambulance Gazette" is published for information:

June 5th, 1917.

"His Majesty The King has been graciously pleased to appoint His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales as a Knight of Justice of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England."

T.M.C.A. DIVISION.

Tuesday, September 4th:—

8 p.m.—Inspection by Divisional Surgeon. Uniform—Helmets, Shorts, Puttees, Water-bottles (filled) Haversacks (filled), Greasecoats (rolled).

Thursday, September 6th:—

8 p.m.—Squad and Stretcher Drill. RANTINGON DIVISION.

Tuesday 4th instant:—

4 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill. Friday, 7th instant:—

4 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill. QUEEN'S COLLAGE DIVISION.

Thursday, 6th instant:—

4.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill. Friday, 7th instant:—

4.15 p.m. Bandaging Practice. Saturday, 8th instant:—

12.30 p.m. First Aid Class: Corp. Kong in charge. VICTORIA DIVISION.

Friday, 7th instant:—

6.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill. (Ed.) E. RAJES, Officer in Charge of District.

CASE FOR CONSCRIPTION
IN HONGKONG.STATEMENT BY H.E. THE
GOVERNOR.

H.E. The Governor stated the case for Conscription in Hongkong in his reply to the debate on the Military Service Bill in the Legislative Council yesterday.

His EXCELLENCY said:—There is only one point in the able speech of the member representing the Justices of the Peace that I need notice and that is the reason for compulsory service. Well, gentlemen, there has been a great deal of discussion in this Colony as to whether we are doing our full duty in the matter of supplying manhood to take part in this great war. My own feeling, I frankly confess it, was that the best way would be to make your Volunteer forces as strong as possible and reduce your garrison as much as possible in consonance with that strength and thus release fighting men for the front. The discussion led to the appointment of the Military Commission and they went further than I did. They recommended that conscription for active military service outside the Colony should be introduced. Both proposals were laid before the Secretary of State for the Colonies and he decided in favour of local compulsory service. This conscription is in order to enable every single available man to come forward to do his duty and so permit of the reduction of the garrison as far as possible. Although I said in my remarks of the 2nd of August to which the Hon. Member has referred, that the War Office had determined to make no further reduction of the garrison, since I spoke those words, necessity has compelled the War Office to reconsider their decision and they have actually made application to my honourable and gallant friend who sits on my right to withdraw still further units from this very depleted garrison. Now, has the voluntary system given us every single man we ought to get? I am sorry to say I must answer No, it has not. There are in this Colony certain persons who, up to this date, have absolutely refused to come forward. I do not want to make a point of it, but still it is only right that I should mention it, that we have not up-to-date been acting purely under a voluntary system, but have been acting under a voluntary system plus a little gentle persuasion. We have a little law in this Colony called the Registration of Persons Ordinance. The instructions to the Police are to send, monthly, to this office a return of new-comers who have not joined the Volunteers. The next step is to write to these gentlemen and ask them if they have any valid reason why they should not join the Volunteers. Thus in December, 1915, I interviewed at Government House—that was before the Registration Bill came into effect—75 persons who might have joined the Volunteers but had not done so. I frankly confess that the majority of them were medically unfit and I emptied various others for business reasons, but still I got a few men; that is the point. Again in September, 1916, 45 letters went out from this office under my direction asking those to whom they were addressed, the "why and wherefore" they had not enrolled, and again, as late as January last, another 22 letters went out, and I have at the present moment a list here, a very considerable list, which requires careful examination and which will probably form the basis of the first summonses under this Bill if it is passed. Those are hard facts. As I said just now there are very few who have absolutely refused to act on the invitations which have been extended to them to join the Volunteers, but still there are a few and there ought not to be one. This compulsory measure is justified if there is one recalcitrant, because every man in this great crisis ought to come and do his duty especially when by doing his duty he is actually releasing fighting men to go to the front. I just mention these few facts in order that the actual truth may be known. I do not wish to labour them because I am glad to see that the majority of Unofficial Members accept the principle of compulsion. The Honourable Member who represents the Justices of the Peace made a point that civilians in business would be better employed making "silver bullets" and that men who did night work were not fit for day work. Well, this night work does not amount to very much, thanks to the numerical strength of our local forces. I am told that a man has to put in night work about once in seven or eight weeks. I do not think that alone will do a very great deal of harm. Anyway, I do not believe that any of the men who are doing this night work would willingly be exempted from it. They all enjoy it. As regards decorations, I do not think we can properly legislate on the point and I have written home to the Secretary of State to ask him what the position of the men under this compulsory Ordinance will be in that connection. I have stated that, of course, I take it that the services of men originally in the Volunteers will count with their decorations. I will let you know the reply from the Secretary of State. I expect it will need some consideration.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

ARE you subject to attacks of diarrhoea? If so, you are probably quite fit for a few days, but if possible, be careful of your diet and take Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. This medicine has cured cases of chronic diarrhoea that physicians have failed on, and it will cure you. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

REMEMBER THE NAME.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the best known medicine for diarrhoea, dysentery, colic, cramps or pains in the stomach. You may need it some time. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

THIS remedy has no superior as a cure for colds, croup and whooping cough. It has been a favorite with the mothers of young children for almost forty years. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take.

It not only cures colds and grip, but prevents their resulting in pneumonia. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy contains no opium or other narcotic and may be given as confidently to a child as to an adult. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

JAPAN'S INVESTMENTS IN ALLIED
LOANS.

The Japanese Treasury's investment in the Allied Loans which have apparently been started at once to assist Japan's Allies in the West, and employ Japan's growing resources better and on a more profitable basis is estimated at £146,000,000, according to the monthly report of the Deposit Section of the Imperial Japanese Treasury made up to the end of July.

This is not an increase but a decrease of £4,000,000, which is due to the redemption by Great Britain of its bills insuring. Besides the Imperial Treasury places £32,000,000 in the Chinese Government bonds.

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THE REORGANISATION OF
THE DEFENCE FORCESCOMPLAINTS ABOUT WASTE OF
TIME.

Members of the local defence corps will be interested to notice that public expression was given in the Legislative Council yesterday to a grievance which is frequently much discussed privately—the waste of time at drills and musketry practice.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock, K.C. in the course of his speech said:—With regard, Sir, to musketry practice, no doubt that is the primary essential, and the only criticism I have to make on that is not made only by myself, but by many members of the Reserves. Sometimes it happens that a whole number of men have been called upon to go through their musketry practice, and a great waste of time and patience has resulted. So it is no good getting a whole crowd of men to indulge in musketry practice for it is very unsatisfactory for them to have to wait four hours in the afternoon, for their turn to come out at the ranges. I am quite sure that a considerable saving of time could be effected by having less men on the range on one and the same afternoon. With regard to the question of drill, I must confess that I am not satisfied that so many drills are necessary. That seems to be the view at all events in the Colony of Ceylon, for in that happy island if a man puts in 45 drills in the course of a year he receives a special badge as a kind of order of merit, and I see that under this Bill it is proposed to make 50 drills compulsory. With regard to this question, perhaps other hon. members will address your Excellency. Now with regard to camp. Certain persons in banks and other business would not be able to attend so many as eight days camp on end. I understand these amended regulations do contain some provision in some way allowing for that. At all events, if the question comes up in the future, no doubt we shall have an opportunity of considering it. I hope that the musketry will always be kept in the forefront of our training. That is the really important thing, that we should all be practised in musketry.

The Hon. Mr. Donnelly, in the course of his speech said:—There is, however, one appeal which I desire to make to your Excellency on behalf of the commercial community who are working with very much depleted staffs. It is that whatever form the re-organisation under the Bill may take, it shall aim at the maximum efficiency with the minimum call upon the time of the men, and more especially with the minimum waste of that time. Speaking from my experience as a private in the Reserves, it has always seemed to my unmilitary mind that the degree of efficiency we have attained has been reached, I will not say with the maximum amount of waste of time, but with a very serious waste of time. I have attended many a drill when apparently, through misarrangement of arrangements or lack of arrangements, or something, we have spent most of our time doing nothing. I have attended Field Days when the same state of affairs has appeared to obtain. I endorse what the hon. member representing the Justices of the Peace said with regard to musketry. Last year I left my office at 3.30 on several occasions to spend the rest of the day at King's Park Range firing rifle rounds. On one occasion I only fired seven rounds. Now, Sir, this apparently unnecessary waste of time may be unavoidable, but most of the men do not think so. It irritates them when they have arrears of work in the office to get level with, and my personal opinion is that it is at the bottom of whatever misgivings the public may have with regard to this Bill. I, therefore, earnestly hope, Sir, that if what I have said is a surprise to you, if you cannot credit it, that you will make investigations. I am certain that the Official members of the Council, who are also private in the Reserves, will hear out what I say. If it is possible under the re-organisation scheme to eliminate everything that is not absolutely necessary to attain the desired degree of efficiency, and, above all, to eliminate that waste of our time, which I maintain has existed in the past, I venture to predict, Sir, that, if at the end of this war the Government want a permanent Defence Corps, they will get it, voluntarily, without compulsion.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

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THEATRE ROYAL.

OWING TO THE CHANGE OF SAILING DATE.

TODAY WILL BE THE

LAST NIGHT!

J. R. WILLADSEN

Presents the

FRAWLEY CO.

"BOUGHT AND PAID FOR"

A DRAMATIC COMEDY.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL NUMBER IN THE
FRAWLEY REPERTOIRE.

Curtain Rises at 9.15 p.m.

Prices \$3, \$2 and \$1.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.



There is not a single ingredient in SYNOL SOAP that can harm the most delicate skin. On the contrary, its effect is healing, stimulating, and, above all, cleansing.

SOLD BY.

Queen's Dispensary
(HARPER & CO.)

Tel. 492.

31, Queen's Road Central.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE
ENGLISH TAILORS
IN THE COLONY.

Diss Bros.

No. 1 WYNDHAM ST.
Over the Market
ESTABLISHED 1890A handy lad with a hammer can do it well!
But we employ men who are expert to demonstrate the best way to use

"MALTHOID"

These men have learned from experience and will give you the benefit of their experience

FREE!

It will make a great difference in your roof!

CHEAP! EASY! LIGHT!
CLEAN! "MALTHOID" SAFE!
WATERPROOF! KNOXPROOF!Agents, BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
HONGKONG.

THE FRAWLEY CO.

FINAL PERFORMANCE.

The Frawley Co. gave a second performance of the comedy *Twin Bells* last night before a very appreciative house, though it cannot be said of this comedy that it is the equal of the one with which the Company opened its season in Hongkong.

To-night the Company give their final performance in Hongkong when they play the drama *"Bought and Paid for"* which has been described as one of the best plays in the Company's excellent repertoire.

JAPAN AND THE PAPAL NOTE.

An Osaka telegram says:—The Pope's peace proposals have had little effect on the markets and are regarded as premature. The Osaka Mainichi severely criticises the proposals, declaring that His Holiness has descended to become the tool of militarism and his action is condemned as a teaching scheme to estrange Great Britain from the rest of the Allies.

The total output of the Kinau Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 18th August amounted to 65,700 tons and the sales during the period to 74,531 tons.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail Steamer from Colombo	Due Marseilles 1917	Due London 1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S. S.	Leave Hongkong About

Passenger may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transshipment)
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave HANGKONG	Leave SINGAPORE	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON

THE INTERMEDIATE SERVICE IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Round the World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignments are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goldard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings etc., apply to:
H. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS:
S. S. CHINA
WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.
WED. DAY, SEPT. 5th at 1 p.m. - FRIDAY, NOV. 16th.
AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.
O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Ice House Street.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING.
FROM HONGKONG: Connecting with FROM COLOMBO
EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to
THE BANK LINE LIMITED
MARINE BUILDINGS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.
(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

Please proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE LTD.
General Agents.

HONGKONG AFTER THE WAR.

(Continued from page 5)

The suggestion that enemy subjects, when re-admitted, should be under licence, in similar manner to British merchants in Russia, will no doubt also receive your consideration. I have no knowledge of the Russian system, but as at present advised I have little faith in effective control by a system of licensing.

Regarding the question of residence of friendly aliens two very useful measures, affecting persons of other than Chinese race, have been enacted during the war in the Registration of Persons Ordinance, 1910, and the Travellers Restriction Ordinance, 1915. I am strongly in favour of having the first of these measures permanently on the Statute Book and of retaining Section 11 of the Travellers Restriction Ordinance, with penalties for infraction, and the powers of deportation in Section 13. Such power is very desirable in a great defended Port and Naval base like Hongkong.

The question of the better control of the trade of friendly aliens, more especially of the Chinese, is one of great difficulty. I need only refer to the problem of the compulsory registration of Chinese partnerships, a problem which hitherto has proved insoluble through years just some of the best brains in the Colony have been engaged upon it. A general system of licensing, necessarily involving the inspection of books and transactions, seems impracticable, as it would tend to deter Chinese from establishing themselves and even from continuing here, in trade.

The suggestion that alien and Chinese corporations trading as Hongkong registered companies should be specially controlled is in conflict with Article XXVI of the Royal Injunctions. It was put forward by the Chamber at the time when the Companies Ordinance, 1911, was in course of preparation, and it was very fully considered. This Government was not then, and it is not now, satisfied that abuses are more prevalent in one class of local companies than in another. The existing law makes it compulsory for a Hongkong registered company to keep a book in the English language containing a daily summary of receipts and payments. The books of a Company are generally speaking open only to the directors and secretary and to the auditor; and it would seem not unreasonable in a Colony where the vast majority of merchants are of Chinese race, that the auditor should suit himself to the convenience of the Company by making himself acquainted with Chinese book-keeping rather than that the Company should alter its system of books for the convenience of the auditor. I may express the hope that one of the first fruits of the school for instruction in Chinese, recently inaugurated by the Chamber, will be an auditor of British race fully conversant with Chinese methods of accounting.

I find it difficult to believe the suggestion of the Chamber that the present system of ascertaining the qualification of an auditor of Chinese Companies is derided by the Chinese, as Chinese candidates for the post of authorised auditor are examined by an exceptionally strong Committee of the leading Chinese merchants of the Colony. I attach a copy of a minute by the Attorney General regarding the Chamber's remarks under the heading "Insurance."

Measures of control of shipping which is at present enemy may be necessary after the war, and this subject is no doubt engaging the attention of His Majesty's Government. But in the opinion of this Government exclusion would not be in the best interests of Hongkong.

I am thoroughly in accord with the Chamber's view that competition can best be met by practical knowledge and organisation in this connection and am strongly in favour of the appointment of a Commercial Attaché for South China.

I have no remarks to make on, nor does the Chamber specifically refer to, the questions contained in enclosure 2 to the Despatch under reference. These questions largely touch the Colony.

If the Chamber of Commerce have no objection to their letter of the 8th January being made public, I wish to publish this Despatch which has been endorsed by the Members of the Executive Council without exception, and I shall be obliged if you will inform me by telegraph whether I may do so.

I have, &c.
F. H. MAY,
Governor, &c.

"For the Blood is the Life."

YOUR BLOOD WANTS
PURIFYING.

IF YOU are troubled with Eczema, Itches, Spots, Pimples, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings, Blood Poison, etc.

IF YOU have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles.

All these are sure signs of impure blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of its poison, and which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

The True Value of CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE is certified by a most remarkable collection of unolicited testimonials from grateful patients of all classes - patients who have been cured after doctors and hospitals have given them up as incurable - patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success - patients who not only have been cured of the particular skin or blood complaint from which they were suffering, but also have found a great improvement in their general health. (See pamphlet round box.)

Over 50 years' success. Pleasant to take and warranted free from any kind of injury. Of all Chemists and Soap-makers. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

SINN FEIN PARDON.

MR. BONAR LAW'S HEARTY WISH OF GOODWILL.

Mr. Bonar Law, in the House of Commons, recently announced the release of all the Sinn Fein prisoners. In making the announcement Mr. Bonar Law said:

"The Government, after giving long and anxious consideration to the position of the Irish political prisoners, have arrived at a decision which it is now my duty to announce. They feel that the governing consideration in the matter is the approaching session of the Convention, upon which Irishmen themselves will meet to settle the difficult problem of the future administration of their country. This great experiment will mark a new era in the relations of Ireland with the United Kingdom and the Empire, and it is beyond measure desirable that the Convention shall meet in an atmosphere of harmony and goodwill in which all parties can unreservedly join. Nothing could be more regrettable than that the work of the Convention should be prejudiced at the outset by embittered associations, which might even hinder a settlement to which we all look forward with hope."

GOVERNMENT'S GOOD SPIRIT.

"In this situation the Government have decided that they cannot give a better earnest of the spirit with which they approach this great experiment than by removing one of the main causes of serious misunderstanding with which it is in their power to deal. They have decided, therefore, upon the release without reservation of all prisoners now in confinement in connection with the rebellion in Ireland. They have not, however, arrived at this decision without giving careful consideration to two aspects of the case which it is impossible to ignore. They have satisfied themselves in the first place that the public security will not be endangered by such an act of grace, and secondly that in none of the cases concerned is there evidence that participation in the rebellion was accompanied by individual acts which would render such a display of clemency impossible."

"In recommending to His Majesty the grant of a general amnesty to the persons in question, Mr. Bonar Law concluded, 'the Government are inspired by the sanguine hope that their action will be welcomed as a spirit of magnanimity, and that the Convention will enter upon its arduous undertaking in circumstances which will constitute a good augury for the reconciliation which is the desire of all parties in all parts of the United Kingdom and the Empire.'"

Mr. Devlin, for the Nationalist Party, expressed his appreciation of the action of the Government and trusted that the prisoners who were to be released would return to Ireland to lend a hand in the softening of racial acerbities, and that better feeling which would bring blessing to Ireland.

Mr. Herbert Samuel and Sir Henry Doulton, on behalf of the Liberal Party, Mr. Eugene Wason, for the Scottish Liberals, and Mr. Ellis Griffith, for the Welsh members, expressed their satisfaction at the course taken by the Government.

ABDUL THE DAMNED.

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